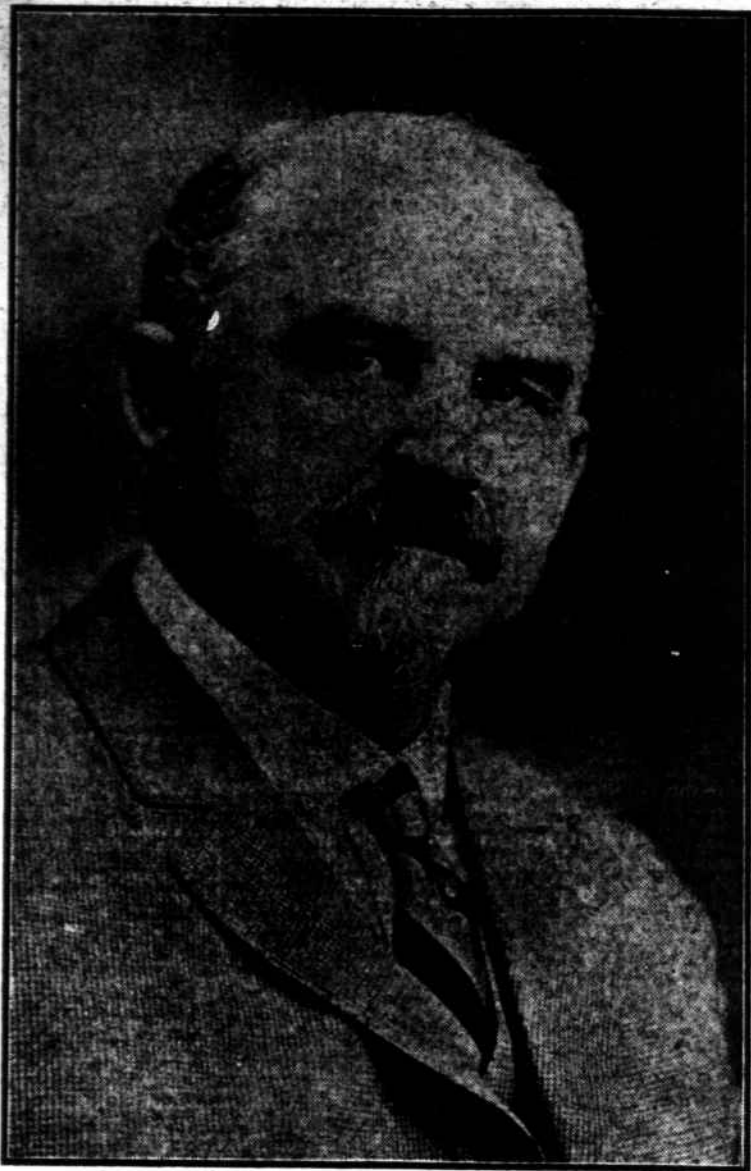


# SOME LEADING LIGHTS IN CONGRESS



**CONGRESSMAN AARON SHENK KREIDER, Pennsylvania.**

Aaron Shenk Kreider, Republican, of Annapolis, was born in South Annapolis Township, Lebanon County, Pa., on June 26, 1863; received his education in the public schools, Lebanon Valley College, and Allentown Business College; married Elizabeth B. Horst on April 23, 1885, and has ten children—seven boys and three girls; engaged actively in business on reaching his majority, establishing law on the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad, and engaged in the grain and coal business; is now actively engaged in the shoe manufacturing business, operating plants at Annapolis, Palmyra, Elizabethtown, Middletown, and Lebanon, and is widely known in the shoe trade, having served as a member of the executive committee, as treasurer, and is now president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the United States; is a trustee and president of the board of trustees of Lebanon Valley College; was elected to the Sixty-third Congress, and re-elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress by a plurality of 10,630, receiving 22,739 votes, to 12,159 for David L. Kauffman, Democrat; 6,378 for John H. Kreider, Washington; and 1,384 for J. Milton Ibach, Socialist.

## WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

By his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State, William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, has gone higher in the diplomatic service more rapidly than any official other than Secretary Lansing himself and Ambassador Fletcher. Starting as private secretary to Ambassador Choate in London in 1905, he has worked his way up through posts in various parts of the world to a position ranked only by the Secretary of State and the counselor of the State Department.

## Not a Political Appointment.

His appointment is known to have been made, despite political pressure on the President to make a political appointment, in line with Secretary Lansing's policy to keep the State Department out of politics. With the tremendous pressure of work that has

been thrown on the department by the war, without any counterbalancing increase in personnel, much gratification was expressed in the department that an outsider, unfamiliar with the diplomatic situation, was not appointed.

## His Varied Duties.

Secretary Phillips, throughout the war, has been in immediate charge of European affairs, including relief work, diplomatic changes and appointments, and diplomatic etiquette. Secretary Phillips is a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, has been second secretary of legation at Peking, chief of the division of far eastern affairs, delegate to several international gatherings, and was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, March 13, 1914. His transfer to the Assistant Secretaryship increases his salary from \$4,500 to \$5,000 a year.

## ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS OPEN TO CITY GUESTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX.

ernors and council in the days of the French and Indian wars. Here, too, Washington declared that taxation must be accompanied by representation. This was a frequent stopping place of Washington. Braddock's unfortunate campaign against Fort Duquesne was planned in this house. Relics and antique furniture, including an eight-day clock of early times, are to be seen.

## Marshall House.

On King street, Alexandria, stands the house from which in 1861, floated a Confederate flag, plainly visible in Washington. On the occasion of a remark by President Lincoln, Col. E. E. Ellsworth, in command of the New York Fire Zouaves, entered the house, then a tavern kept by one Jackson, and with his own hands took down the flag. The proprietor shot Ellsworth dead as he was descending the stairs. One of the zouaves shot Jackson.

## Episcopal Seminary.

Just outside of Alexandria is the famous theological school, by which Phillips Brooks, famous as the rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and Bishop Potter, equally famous as the bishop of New York, received their professional education. Here, too, is the old King's Highway, along which Washington traveled to and from Alexandria. This was also Sherman's route while marching his army from the sea.

## Rock Creek Cemetery.

Not far from Soldiers' Home is to be seen this resting place, which has gained an international fame by reason of two celebrated statues. The one is known as "Crier" and by some is called "The Peace of God." It was done by Saint Gaudens and is a mysterious conception in gray granite that is the very epitome of calm. The other, "Memory," in bronze, by Partridge, is hardly less famous and meritorious.

## Center Market.

This quaint relic of former Southern domestic customs still survives and is one of the points of chief attraction to many visitors. The market is the great resort of many thrifty housewives who believe in doing their own marketing, as did Daniel Webster, John Marshall, and President William Henry Harrison before them. It is strictly modern and adds to the quaintness of the private huckster stands of the olden times that still are to be seen.

## Georgetown College.

At the extreme west of Georgetown, and near to the Aqueduct Bridge, stands the old Georgetown University with its slightly group of buildings devoted to the teaching of all the arts, sciences and professions. It is the oldest and largest Jesuit college in the United States. Its first building was erected in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Substantial additions have been made to this famous school.

## Catholic University.

This newly founded institution of high-

er learning is located on spacious grounds on the corner of Lincoln avenue and Fourth street, in Brookland. It is destined to be, so its chief supporter, Cardinal Gibbons, fondly hopes, one of the foremost among learned bodies in America. Great extensions are planned to enhance the beauty and imposing appearance by completing the quadrangle of gray stone buildings.

## Land Office.

The large building in Seventh street between T and F streets that was for a long time the home of the Postoffice Department, is now given over to the Land Office. Here are to be seen in great filing systems where all records of land transactions are kept. By removal of the Indian Bureau to the Pension Office accommodation was afforded in this building for the United States Commissioner of Education.

## Geological Survey.

The offices of this important section of the government work are not all under one roof. The most important are in F street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. In a building adjoining the main building, all the work of drawing, lithographing and plotting of numerous maps issued by this department is done by a corps of competent draughtsmen.

## "Old Abe."

The eagle weather vane on the top of the flagstaff on the Navy Annex, in the Mills Building, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, is the massive effigy of the old bald eagle that was famous as the mascot of the Eighth Wisconsin volunteers during the civil war. The figure is of aluminum and copper, and has a stretch of eight feet between wing-tips. It is more than 100 feet above the walk.

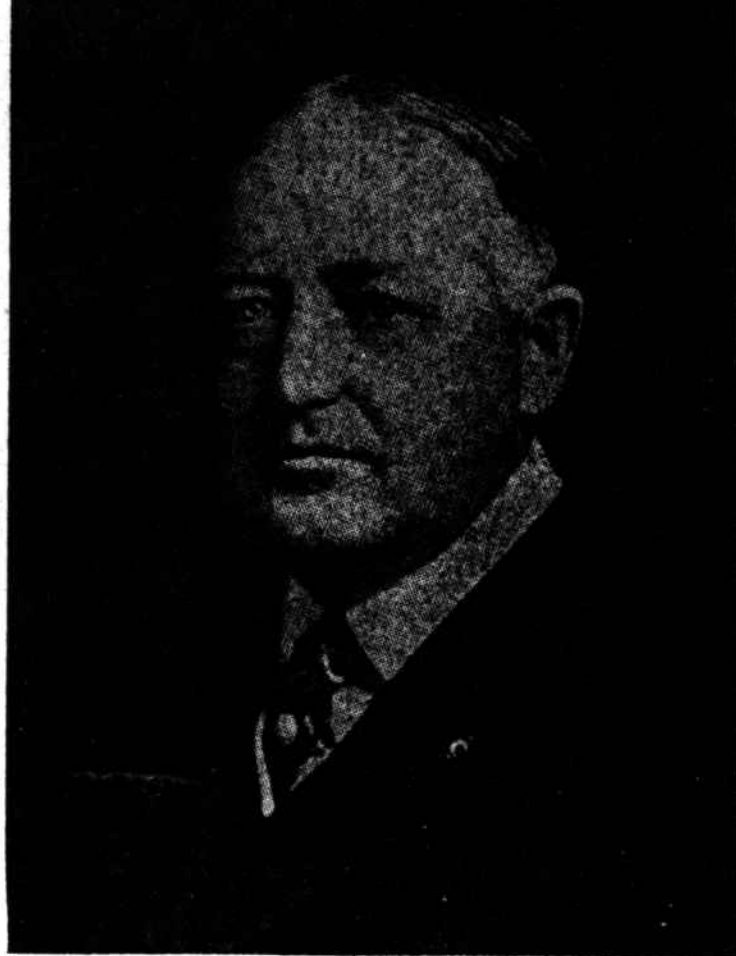
## Fraternal Homes.

The New Masonic Temple stands at the intersection of Thirteenth and H streets with New York avenue. Pythian Hall is in Ninth street between K and L streets. The new Scottish Rite Cathedral is in Sixteenth street between R and S streets. This beautiful structure is said to have been modeled after the temple of King Solomon.

## Sleep Essential for Delicate Children

In the March Woman's Home Companion is an interesting article by Roger H. Dennett, M. D., on how to bring up "delicate" children, of whom there seem to be a large number in this country. Among other things he says: "Although delicate children do not require any more sleep than healthy children, they often get less, and their sleep may be interrupted by dreams and other manifestations of their nervous make-up. It is particularly desirable that such children should be put to bed early in the evening, at least by 7 o'clock, before they are allowed to become excited by callers or even the usual family life. A nap should be insisted upon each day, and even if the child will not sleep, he should be required to lie down after the noon meal for at least an hour."

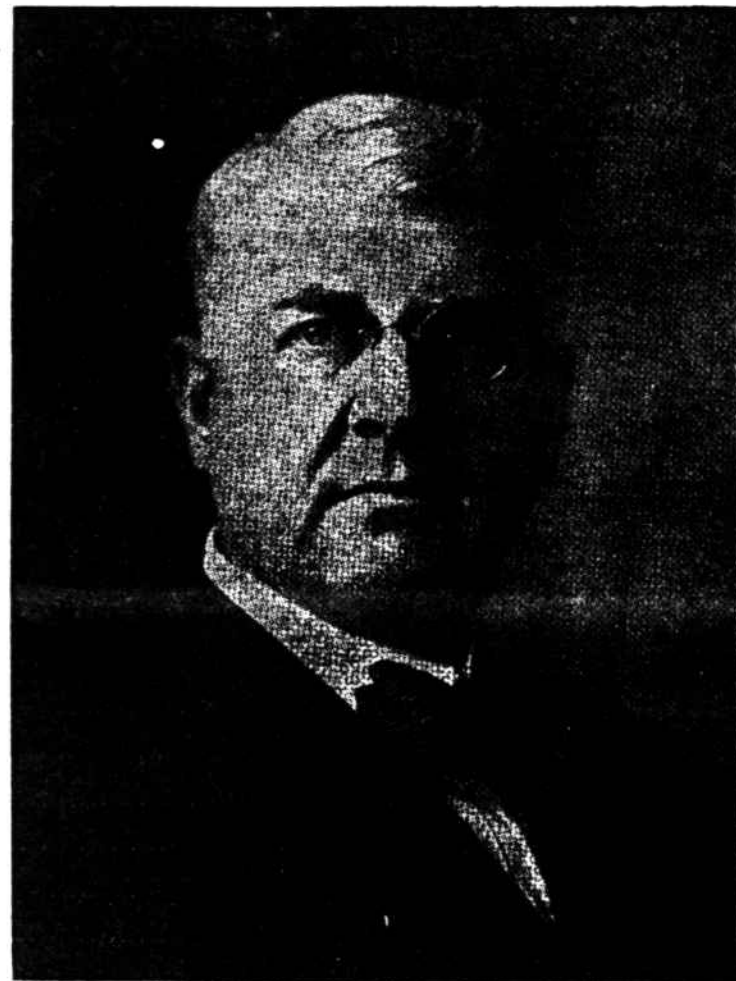
Both for acreage and production sugar beets broke records in the United States this year, about 215,500 tons being grown on 600,000 acres of land.



**CONGRESSMAN BERTRAND H. SNELL, New York State.**

Bertrand H. Snell, Republican, of Potomac, born in Colton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., December 9, 1870. Attended public schools there until 1884, when he entered the State Normal School at Potsdam, N. Y. Graduated from the State Normal School in 1889. After taking postgraduate course at the normal, he entered Amherst College in the fall of 1890; graduated in the fall of 1894. Married Miss Sara L. Merrick, of Gouverneur, N. Y., June 3, 1903; two daughters—Helen L. and Sara Louise. Began his business career as bookkeeper and afterwards became secretary and manager of the Racquette River Paper Co., at Potsdam, N. Y. Is sole owner of the Snell Power Plant at Higley Falls, N. Y. Is vice president and director of the Phenix Cheese Co., with offices at 345 Green-

wich street, New York City. Director of the Northern New York Trust Co., Watertown; director of the St. Lawrence County National Bank, Canton; trustee of the Potsdam Savings Loan & Building Association; trustee and treasurer of the Clarkson Memorial College, Potsdam; trustee Potsdam Public Library; first vice president of the Northern New York Development League; a member of the Republican State committee from the Second assembly district of St. Lawrence; delegate from Thirty-first Congressional district to Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1916; was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress, receiving 21,959 votes, to 7,739 for W. L. Allen, Democrat, and 1,613 for Howard D. Hadley, Progressive—a plurality of 14,220.



**CONGRESSMAN HOMER P. SNYDER, New York State.**

Homer P. Snyder, Republican, of Little Falls, son of Edwin and Mary (Rivenburg) Snyder; was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., December 6, 1863; received a common-school education; was employed in various capacities in knitting mills in different sections of the country; in 1890 engaged in the manufacture of knitting machinery at Little Falls, and in 1898 the business was incorporated under the title of Homer P. Snyder Manufacturing Company; the manufacture of bicycles and other wheeled vehicles was added to the industry in 1895, and it is now one of the largest concerns in the United States in this line. Mr. Snyder is president and treasurer of the company; is director and vice president of the Little Falls National Bank; director of the Little Falls and Johnstown Railroad and of the Little Falls Hotel Company; and trustee of the Little Falls Presbyterian Church; is a member of the following clubs: Fort Schuyler Club, Utica; Hardware Club, New York City; Rome City and Coun-

try Clubs; Sangertown Country Club; Antlers Country Club, Amsterdam; is a member of the Masonic order and its various branches; Little Falls Lodge of Elks (of which he is trustee); Little Falls City Club; and the Little Falls Country Club (of which he is president); he has served one term as school commissioner and two terms as fire and police commissioner of Little Falls; June 27, 1882, he married Jessie Fella Breeze, daughter of Murray Breeze, of Wyoming, Luzerne County, Pa.; their living children are Estelle B., wife of Edward Hall Teal, and Jessie P., wife of Louis Edwin Thompson, both of Little Falls; a son, Charles R., died at the age of 33 years; Mr. Snyder's home is at 37 Ann street, Little Falls; he was the Republican candidate for the Sixty-third Congress from his district and was defeated; he was the candidate for the Sixty-fourth Congress and was elected, receiving 21,034 votes, to 14,999 for his Democratic opponent, and 2,571 for the Progressive candidate.

## CONGRESSMAN JESSE DASHIELL PRICE, Maryland.

Jesse Dashiell Price, Democrat, of Salisbury, Wicomico County, Md., was born August 15, 1863, at White Haven, Somerset County (now Wicomico County.) Received his education in the public schools of his native county. He began his business career as a merchant, and is now at the head of a large ice-manufacturing concern and is extensively engaged in many other manufacturing and financial enterprises; is president of the Wicomico Building and Loan Association; vice president of the Peoples National Bank, Salisbury; and is a director in many of the business institutions of Salisbury and other towns. He was married on November 27, 1889, to Sallie B. Amis, of North Carolina; has one grown daughter, Miss Ruth Price. He began his public career as a member of the city council of Salisbury; in 1903 he was elected treasurer of Wicomico County, serving four years; in 1907 was elected to represent his county in the Maryland senate, and



**CONGRESSMAN ELIJAH C. HUTCHINSON, New Jersey.**

Elijah C. Hutchinson, Republican, was born at Windsor, Mercer County, N. J., on August 7, 1855, and is a merchant miller, having a large flour mill and grain elevator situated in Hamilton Township, and is president of the Trenton Flour Mills Co., of Trenton; is treasurer and manager of the Trenton Bone & Fertilizer Co., vice president of the New Jersey China Pottery Co., and treasurer of Cochran-Druggan & Co. He is also a director of the Broad Street National Bank and Mercer Trust Co., of Trenton; represented Mercer County in New Jersey House of Assembly in 1885 and 1886, and was elected to the New Jersey senate in 1888 and again in 1901; during the last year of his term as senator, in 1905, was appointed State road commissioner, which office he filled for three years; was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress, receiving 17,078 votes, to 15,796 for Walsh, Democrat; 1,711 for Thorn, Progressive Republican; 531 for Alexander, Socialist; 325 for Barrett, Prohibitionist, and 112 for Phillips, Socialist Labor.

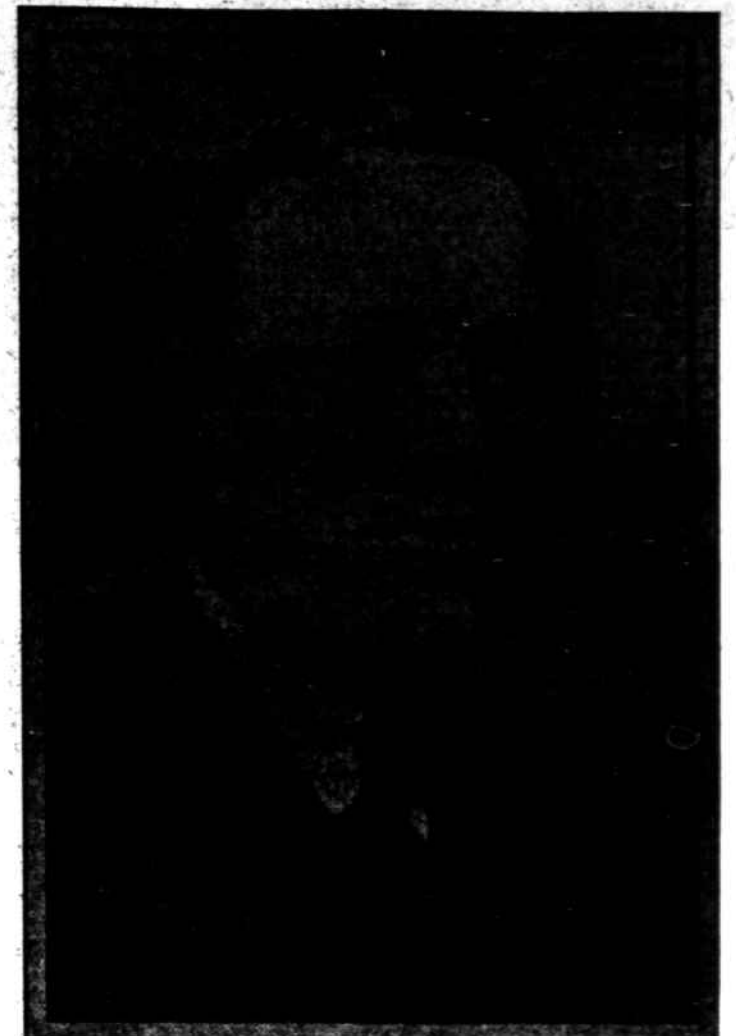
How the lack of potash has played ruin with American crops was related in the House by Representative E. C. Hutchinson, of the Fourth New Jersey district in the discussion on the agricultural appropriation bill. The particular point was whether an appropriation of \$175,000 for investigation of the best method of obtaining potash on a commercial scale within the United States should be continued.

As the man "who probably knows more about this subject than anybody else on the floor," Mr. Hutchinson, who is a farmer along with his other activities, was asked to address the committee of the whole. Urgently he advocated the appropriation. According to Mr. Hutchinson the potato yield in 1916 was five bushels less to an acre than in 1915; corn was 3.8 bushels; wheat, 4.8 bushels, and oats 7.7 bushels less. He charged almost the entire loss, especially in potatoes, to the want of potash.

The appropriation is for an experimental plant to be erected in California to determine if it is possible to manufacture potash in competition with Germany under normal conditions. The hope is in the giant kelp of the Pacific Coast. At certain seasons of the year the farmers of Maine and other Eastern States may be seen hauling kelp from the seashore to spread on their lands. The Atlantic kelp has little, if any, potash, though it has other fertilizing value, but the Pacific product contains from 10 to 30 per cent potash. As the weed reproduces itself every three or four months the supply is practically inexhaustible. Representative Longworth, who also advocated the appropriation, informed his colleagues that before the present war started some sixty plants were manufacturing potash from kelp in Japan. On our own Pacific Coast today the Diamond Match Company is making potash in that manner for the purposes of its own industry. So are seven other corporations getting potash for their own uses, according to the discussion in Congress.

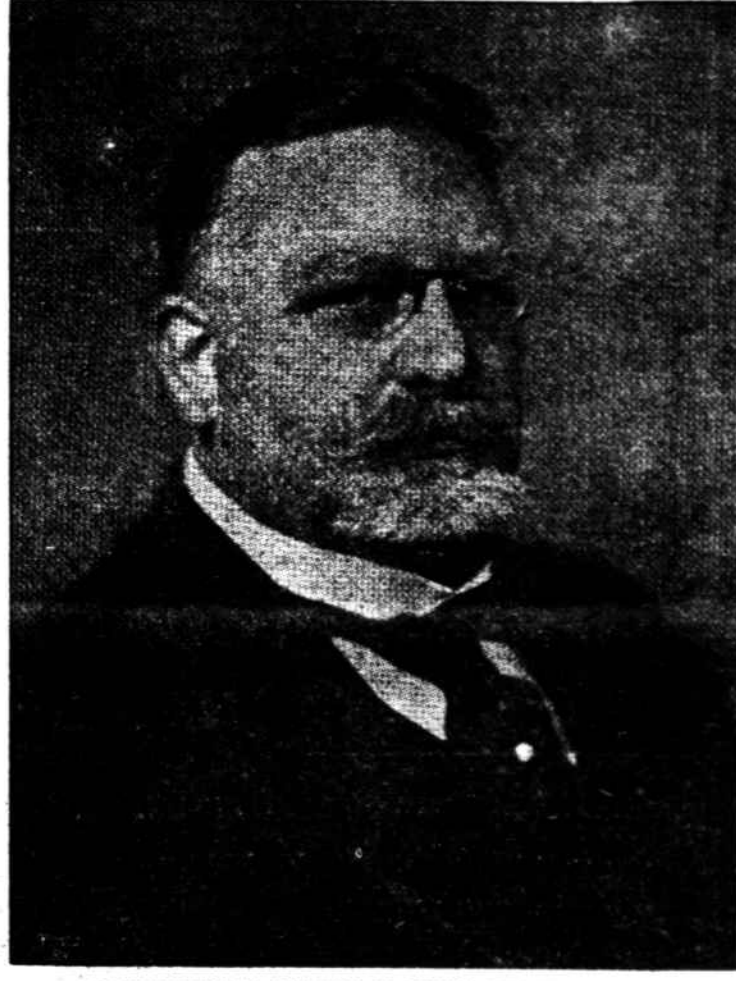
German potash comes from a mine. Like salt. One syndicate in that country controls the output. It is difficult to conceive, owing to freight charges, that potash extracted from kelp on the Pacific Coast can ever be sold in the East at a price to compete with the German article. The idea was expressed by Mr. Hutchinson, however, that it might be wise to encourage production of potash at home in order to keep within reason the cost of what is imported after the war.

Largely responsible for the high cost of living, in the view of Mr. Hutchinson, is the lack of potash. He fears that the depreciation of crops will relatively be the same in 1917 as it was in 1916. Not the United States alone, but the whole world, is suffering from the fact that the world's potash is bottled up in Germany.



**CONGRESSMAN NORMAN J. GOULD, New York State.**

Norman Judd Gould, Republican, of Seneca Falls, Seneca County, N. Y.; entered employ of the Goulds Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y., September, 1899, until date; president of the Goulds Manufacturing Company, 1908 to date; alternate delegate-at-large to national Republican convention, 1908; chairman Republican county committee, Seneca County, N. Y., 1912 to date; member of New York State Republican committee, 1914-16; elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress, receiving 28,202 votes, to 12,979 for the Democratic candidate and 1,814 for the Prohibitionist.



**CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL E. WINSLOW, Massachusetts.**

Samuel E. Winslow, Republican, of Worcester, born April 11, 1863; A. B. Harvard University, 1885; aide-de-camp, rank of colonel, staff of Gov. Brackett, O'Rourke, Democrat.

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